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SUMMARIES OF QADHAFI'S SPEECHES

30 March 1976 at al-Zintan. Anniversary of the Battle of al-Kardun

Said that if Libyans could unite with the Tunisian people, it would eliminate the Tunisian regime. Claimed that students and workers were eroding the Egyptian regime. Mentioned that the Libyan movement was united, serious and capable of changing the course of events. Said that the Egyptians feared the Libyan people and had mobilized troops against an invasion although there were only policemen on the Libyan side. Said that the Tunisian and Egyptian regimes were mistaken if they thought that the United States would help them. Denied that Libya had sent sabotage teams to Egypt. Told Bourguiba that Libya would not attack Tunisia because he was old and sick and Qadhafi bore no ill-will against him. Denied story that he had sent an assassination team to Tunisia. Blamed Zionists for spreading terrorist stories.

4 April 1976 in Tripoli. Address at a rally.

Said he relied on the masses for his guidance. Called on the Libyan and Tunisian masses to unite to eliminate borders. Called Tunisia a client state of the United States. Accused Tunisia and Egypt of trying to start a war while Libya was only building up its armed forces to fight imperialism and Zionism. Affirmed Libya's alliance with the Egyptian youth and workers. Said that the Egyptian government was dependent on the United States. Claimed that the Cuban people live in freedom.

5 April 1976 in Suluq. Speech to commemorate the Suluq detention camp martyrs

Said that the Italians could not crush the free spirit of the Libyan people. Praised the bedouin tribespeople. Mentioned that the September revolution was established on a popular base, not formed on deception or appeasement. Said that during the 1967 war the leaders were frank with the masses while they were not during the 1973 war. Accused Muhayshi of being a hostile agent of foreign intelligence and of taking bribes from the Lockheed Company. Granted amnesty to those Libyans who stayed abroad after the September 1969 revolution. Explained economic programs of the regime. Denied the claim that students were killed in recent riots. Criticized the Egyptian and Tunisian leaders for ridiculing the Libyan people. Said that he was not afraid of the United States and mentioned American defeat of Japan during World War II and more recent efforts in Vietnam as failures of US policy. Called for a revolution in education.

7 April 1976 in Benghazi. Meeting with students

Called on students to settle accounts with the enemies of the revolution. Said he was determined to teach all Libyan children, even in tents if necessary. Mentioned opposition of US people to war in Vietnam while the US Government kept right on supporting aggression. Promised to deal harshly with enemies of the revolution.

9 April 1976 in Algiers. Interview with Algerian newsmen

Stated that reactionary Arab regimes ally themselves with imperialism. Called for greater cooperation with Niger and Chad. Said that Libya was the first country to support the revolution in the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (ex-Spanish Sahara).

9 April 1976 at Wadi Zam Zam. Speech at land distribution ceremony

Threatened to destroy misguided students who were leading demonstrations.

10 April 1976 in Misurata. Speech at a popular rally

Criticized reactionary information media in Egypt and Tunisia. Praised the mass marchers. Criticized the Voice of America. Warned those who tried to challenge the revolution that they were playing with fire. Said there had been a conflict at the university but that it was settled quickly. Said that it was the September 1969 revolution and the RCC that made it possible for the Libyan people to amass the number of arms that they now possess.

12 April 1976 in Tripoli. Address to crowd at the RCC building

Rejected Sadat's request to intervene in Lebanon. Called the Sinai agreement an act of treason. Challenged the agent reactionary regimes in Tunisia saying that it has no reason for its existence and Egypt saying it was overburdened with shame.

13 April 1976 in Tripoli. Addressing a popular rally

Praised the results of the September 1969 revolution. Placed his faith in the masses. Challenged the reactionary regimes in Egypt and Tunisia.

16 April 1976 in Tripoli. Comments on a TV interview given on 23 March

Supported the Irish Republican Army's struggle for independence. Said he rejected violence. Asked why the British were against the struggle of the Palestinian and Irish peoples for their independence.

18 April 1976 in Tripoli. Speech

Explained that the fighting in Lebanon was part of a greater fight of the Arab people against their enemy. Rejected any cease-fire with the enemy. Called for the liquidation of the right wing.

20 April 1976 at Wadi Zam Zam. Speech at a land distribution ceremony

Extolled the gains of the September 1969 revolution. Said that a political party becomes a dictatorship when it assumes authority in lieu of the people. Said that the interests of the masses lie with the revolution.

29 April 1976 at al-Asabi. Commemoration of the Battle of Jandubah

Criticized the former regime for not making any effort to commemorate the victories of the past.

30 April 1976 in Tripoli. Talks with a delegation from Zimbabwe

Supported the forces for the struggle and liberation of Africa. Considered the continuation of the South African and Rhodesian regimes a stigma on the continent.

2 May 1976 at Bin Ghashir. Speech at a popular rally

Said that statements by the reactionary Arab regimes were only those of the imperialists. Praised the Libyan people for overcoming the tyranny of the former regime.

2 May 1976 in Tripoli. Interview with a British correspondent

Considered Libya a small model for the other Arab countries. Said that Libya's relations with the Soviet Union had no connection with Egypt's relations with that country. Lauded the accomplishments of the September 1969 revolution. Said that in Islam there is no difference between religion and politics. Said that the door was open to any Arab country that wanted to unite with Libya. Said that Muhyashi was an agent of the CIA. Said that linking Palestinians with hijacking only defamed the Palestinians' legitimate struggle for their freedom. Denied that he was involved in the Irish-British struggle. Talked about improving relations with Britain. Was vague about his relations with the Soviet Union. Talked about acquiring atomic energy but only using it for peaceful purposes.

2 May 1976 in Tripoli. Interview with an Indian magazine

Said that he desires Western technology but not Western moral values. Said that socialism means people are partners. Said he was not influenced by any ideology. Said that Arab unity was inevitable. Said that Libya has become the stronghold of African liberation movements. Said that Libya, as part of the Third World, was dedicated to the elimination of injustice and backwardness. Opposed US policy of dividing the Arab World.

4 May 1976. Interview with a Tanjug correspondent

Called Yugoslavs friends of Libyans since Yugoslavia has no links to any bloc and has no selfish interests.

6 May 1976 in Tripoli. Statements to Jordanian paper ad-Dustur

Promised quick resumption of Libyan-Jordanian relations.

8 May 1976 in the Jandubah region. Statements to Jordanian paper ad-Dustur

Admitted that Arab unity was not easy to achieve but that it would nevertheless be achieved.

12 May 1976 in Tripoli. Interview with Lebanese magazine al-Hadaf

Called for a unified command between the resistance and the Lebanese army. Praised the Palestinians for taking a stand with the Lebanese army. Stressed Arab unity to counter the capitulationist trend. Said that there was a great demand from the Egyptian masses for unity. Called on Egyptian workers, students and peasants to take over the government. Deplored concessions being made by the Egyptian Government to the Israelis and Americans. Explained that he restored relations with Jordan in order to be close to developments on the West Bank.

13 May 1976 in Tripoli. Address to students

Said that the September 1969 revolution was continuous and that it would continue in the universities because what is required is to crush the enemies of the revolution both at home and abroad. Spoke about the role of the universities in graduating specialists needed by Libya.

13 May 1976. Cable to the Islamic Conference being held in Istanbul

Said that it was significant that the Islamic Conference was being held in Turkey because of that country's historic role in spreading Islam.

24 14 May 1976. Interview on British Television

Affirmed that religion and nationalism are prime motivating factors in history. Rejected both Communism and capitalism because both represented monopolies. Said that Islam was international and not only for the Arabs. Said that Jews now in Palestine must leave and go back to their original countries unless they were born there. Admitted there were obstacles to Arab unity. Supported independence for the Irish. Said that he admired the British who lived in the country but not those who lived in the city.

25 22 May 1976 in Valetta. Speech to students during his official visit

Called on Maltese youth to strengthen the historical links between Libya and Malta. Said that both Libya and Malta had suffered from colonialism.

26 23 May 1976 in Valetta. Speech during his official visit

Supported Malta in its drive to end foreign bases. Said that Malta's liberty was Libya's liberty.

27 23 May 1976 in Valetta. Joint communique

Offered to support Malta in order to help it achieve economic and political independence.

28 23 May 1976 in Valetta. Press conference

Said that Malta would never align itself with NATO or any other bloc. Said that colonialism brought nothing but destruction to Malta. Said that the presence of troops of the great powers threatened peace in the Mediterranean. Deplored France's decision to send troops to Lebanon. Said that Malta was closer to North Africa than to Europe. Said that Libya is open to Maltese workers.

29 24 May 1976 in Tripoli. Meeting with the French Ambassador

Protested the sending of French troops to Lebanon.

30 25 May 1976. Cable to Sadat

Said that although the Libyan media was not carrying on any anti-Egyptian propaganda, he was surprised at the degree of anti-Libyan propaganda the Egyptian media was showing. Accused one Egyptian radio of publicizing Libyan secrets.

31 27 May 1976. Message to the Libyan and Egyptian students' unions

Rejected any form of capitulation to the Zionist enemy and the relinquishment of any Arab right.

32 30 May 1976. Cable to King Husayn on Jordanian National Day

Sent his best wishes to the King and to the Jordanian people.

33 7 June 1976. Interview on German TV

Denied reports that the USSR had acquired base rights in Libya. Said he wanted to export the Libyan revolution to the rest of the world. Said that bad relations with Egypt and Tunisia were due to narrow nationalism in those countries. Said there was no such place as Israel, it was only Palestine occupied by Israelis. Said that Libya would not cooperate with those countries that were cooperating with Israel. Said that, despite political differences, Germany was contributing to Libya's economy by various construction projects. Said that the Lebanese question was an internal one and that the Lebanese should decide it for themselves.

34 11 June 1976 in Tripoli. Speech on the Uqba Bin Nafi evacuation anniversary

Said that the air base is a fortress to defend Tunisia and its people. Disapproved of Syrian intervention in Lebanon if it would hurt the Palestine resistance. Said that Libyan presence in Lebanon was to protect the Palestinians. Called for Libyans to give assistance in the form of clothes, foodstuffs, vehicles and medicine to the people of Saguia el Hamra (ex-Spanish Sahara). Deplored Mauritania's course in Saguia el Hamra. Said that Libya was a partner in the October 1973 war although it disapproved of the war plan because it was unsuccessful.

35 17 June 1976 at al-Ujaylat. Commemoration of the Battle of Ghawt ad-Dis

Called the Ghawt ad-Dis battle a legendary one and one of the most immortal battles in the people's history. Praised the people of al-Ujaylat for constituting a shield for the homeland and making the town one of the strongholds for protecting the revolution.

17 June 1976. Interview with Kuwait paper al-Ra'y al-'Amm

36 Considered the Sinai agreement a result of Israel and the United States imposing humiliating conditions on Egypt. Said that the Americans deceived Sadat and thus enabled Israel to consolidate its existence. Said that Sadat betrayed the Egyptians by accepting the cease-fire. Said that if the Syrians intervened in Lebanon to strike at the nationalist forces and the Palestine resistance then this would be treason. Supported the nationalist forces in Lebanon. Said that he tried to reconcile Syria and Iraq so that they would be united to fight the Israelis. Said he supported the people's right to human justice everywhere. Accused Egypt of trying to exploit the fighting between Syria and the Palestinians. Said that a new military base near the Tunisian border was established to protect the Tunisian people although US intelligence misled the Tunisians into believing that it would be a threat to them. Said that the Tunisian people and the Libyan people were one. Said that the failure of his efforts to unite with other countries was the fault of those countries' regimes who were against unity. Said he was not sorry that the tripartite union with Egypt and Syria was not successful.

27 June 1976. Interview with Kuwait paper al-Ra'y al-'Amm

37 Said that Libya's main objective in Spanish Sahara was the eviction of the Spanish without worrying about which specific group then took it over. Said that the Saharan people rejected the claims of both Morocco and Mauritania. Called for the necessity of respecting the will of the Saharan people. Deplored the entry of Moroccan and Mauritanian troops into Sahara.

28 June 1976. Interview with British paper Daily Express

38 Said that no sensible person would support international terrorism. Said that colonialists link fighting for freedom with terrorism. Denied having anything to do with the kidnapping of the OPEC ministers in Vienna in December 1975. Said that most terrorism arose from the Arab-Israeli clash. Stressed that he would like to buy arms from the British so that he would not have to be dependent on the USSR. Said that the Irish Republican Army was a freedom-fighting movement which Libya supported. Denied that he refused peace with Israel but accused warmongers of refusing to return Palestine to its rightful inhabitants.